clamp electrically conductive members **74** (FIGS. **7** to **9**) of an earthing layer of the cable **4** between the conical member **28** and the sleeve **32** to form an electrical connection between the cable gland **2** and the cable **4**.

[0068] A clamping apparatus **38** of a first embodiment of the present invention (the operation of which will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIGS. **3** to **6**) is located between a fourth radial surface **40** and a fifth radial surface **42** on the second gland body member **14**. The third gland body member **20** contains a ferrule **44** which abuts a sixth radial surface **46** on the third gland body member **20** and a seventh radial surface **48** on the second gland body member **14** abuts an end surface of a resilient seal **50** having an external circumferential groove (**52**) such that threaded engagement of the second **14** and third **20** gland body members to cause the sixth **46** and seventh **48** radial surfaces to move towards each other compresses the seal **50**. The circumferential groove **52** causes the seal **50** to flex radially inwards into sealing engagement with a sheath **54** (FIGS. **6** to **9**) of the cable **4**.

[0069] Referring to FIGS. **3** to **6**, the clamping apparatus **38** and has a plurality of (in the embodiment shown, three) clamping members **56** (FIG. **4**) arranged to define an aperture **58** for receiving the cable **4**. Each of the clamping members **56** has a first protrusion **60** at a first end **62** thereof for engaging a body of the clamping apparatus **38** in the form of a first body member **64** (FIG. **5**) such that rotation of the clamping members **56** relative to the first body member **64** causes the first protrusions **60** to engage respective cam surfaces (not shown) on the first body member **64** to cause the clamping members **56** to pivot relative to actuator means in the form of a second body member **66** such that the first ends **62** of the clamping members **56** pivot inwards to reduce the size of the aperture **58**. The first **64** and second **66** body members define respective first and second apertures therethrough for receiving the cable **4**.

[0070] Each of the clamping members **56** has a second protrusion **68** at a second end thereof for pivotably engaging respective recesses **70** in second body member **66**. In this way, inward or outward pivoting of the clamping members **56** is achieved by rotation of the first body member **64** relative to the second body member **66**. Each of the clamping members **56** has a curved clamping surface **72** for engaging conducting sheath **74** (FIG. **7**) of the cable **4** to prevent longitudinal movement of the cable **4** relative to the second gland body member **14**, while providing an adequate clamping force over a wide range of cable diameters. Each clamping surface **72** has a first surface portion **73** adapted to engage an external surface of a cable of a first diameter and a pair of second surface portions **75** adapted to engage an external surface of a cable of a second diameter, larger than the first diameter. This enables the clamping apparatus **30** to effectively grip cables of a wide variety of diameters while minimising the risk of damage to the cables. The curved clamping surfaces **72** are also provided with protrusions in the form of ribs **76** to improve the clamping force and pull load resistance. First teeth **82** provided on first body member **64** engage corresponding recesses (not shown) on the internal surface of the second gland body member **14**, and second teeth **84** provided on the second body member **66** engage corresponding recesses (not shown) on the internal surface of the third gland body member **20**. In this way, rotation of the second **14** and third **20** gland body members relative to each other causes rotation of the first **64** and second **66** body members relative to each other to actuate the clamping apparatus **38** to move the clamping members **56** from an unclamped position to a clamped position.

[0071] The operation of the cable gland **2** will now be described.

[0072] The cable **4** is initially prepared as shown in FIGS. **7** to **9** by removal of part of the sheath **54** to expose the conductive members **74** and individual conductors **80**, and the conductive members **74** are splayed outwards as shown in FIG. **7**. The splayed conductive members **74** are then located between the conical member **28** and sleeve **32** as shown in FIG. **8**, and the conical member **28** and sleeve **32** are brought into engagement with each other as shown in FIG. **9** to establish an electrical connection between the conductive members **74** and the conical member **28** and/or sleeve **32**. The first **6** gland body member is then brought into threaded engagement with the second gland body member **14**. At this time, the second **14** and third **20** gland body members are in loosely threaded engagement with each other so that the seal **50** is uncompressed or is only lightly compressed, and the clamping apparatus **38** is in its unclamped position as shown in FIG. **3**.

[0073] The second **14** and third **20** gland body members are then brought into tighter threaded engagement with each other to cause the first **64** and second **66** body members of the clamping apparatus **38** to be rotated relative to each other to bring the curved clamping surfaces **72** of the clamping members **56** into engagement with the external surface of the sheath **54** of the cable **4**, as shown in FIGS. **5** and **6** to firmly clamp the cable **4** in position. Tighter engagement of the second **14** and third **20** gland body members also causes the seal **50** to be compressed and urged radially inwards into sealing engagement with the sheath **54** of the cable **4**.

[0074] A clamping apparatus **38** of a second embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. **10**. In the clamping apparatus **38** of FIG. **10**, the ribs **76** of the embodiment of FIGS. **3** to **6** are replaced by electrically conductive spikes **86** which penetrate the sheath **54** of the cable **4** as the clamping apparatus **38** is brought into its clamping condition, so that an electrical connection is formed between the electrically conductive members **74** of the earthing layer of the cable **4** and the electrically conductive spikes **86**, without the necessity of removing the sheath **54** of the cable **4** to expose the electrically conductive members **74**, as is shown in FIG. **13**. Alternatively, or in addition, the clamping apparatus **38** can be provided with ribs **76** as shown in FIG. **4** for forming an electrical connection with conductive members **74**, as shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**. In this way, the clamping apparatus **38** provides an earthing connection between the cable gland **2** and the cable **4** and pullout resistance at the same time, as a result of which the conical member **28** and sleeve **32** of the embodiment of FIGS. **1** to **9** are no longer necessary. This simplifies the construction of the cable gland **2** embodying the arrangement of FIG. **10**, but also simplifies the assembly of the cable gland **2** to the cable **4**, since the conductive members **74** do not need to be splayed outwards, and the cable gland **2** can be directly mounted to the cable **4** as shown in the arrangement of FIG. **12**. A cable gland **2** incorporating the clamping apparatus **38** of FIG. **10** is shown in FIG. **15**.

[0075] A second embodiment of a cable gland **90** of the present invention is shown in FIG. **14**. The cable gland **90** includes a first clamping apparatus **38** as shown in FIGS. **4** to **6** for clamping the external surface of a cable **4** and a